The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives IRTO Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 12 received the delegation of the International Radio and Television Organization headed by its Secretary General Gennadi Codr on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were Chu Hyon Ok, chairman of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK, and Kwon Min Jun, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The guests presented a basket of flowers to the DPRK President and wished him good health and long life. (Rodong Sinmun, Feb. 13)

New Econ. Officials Appointed

President Kim Il Sung promulgated a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee, on appointing and relieving some members of the DPRK Administration Council.

The decree dated Feb. 12 said:

The DPRK Central People's Committee decides as follows:

1. Comrade Cho Se Ung is appointed vice premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission.
2. Comrade Kim Hwan is appointed vice premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Commission.
3. Comrade Kim Dal Hyon is released from the chairmanship of the Chemical and Light Industry Commission and appointed chairman of the State Planning Commission.
4. Comrade Hong Song Nam, vice premier of the Administration Council, is released from the chairmanship of the State Planning Commission.
5. Comrade Kim Yun Hyok, vice premier of the Administration Council, is released from the chairmanship of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission.
6. Comrade Choe Gwang is released from the vice premiership of the Administration Council.

Pyongyang Hits Seoul's Rejection of N-S Talks

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, on Feb. 14 in a signed commentary said that the Feb. 12 statement of the spokesman for the south Korean ministry of culture and information slandering the north's proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference and the co-sponsorship of the Olympic Games, is a nonsensical declaration against the north's proposal.

The paper said:

By talking about "apology" and the like in the "statement", the south Koreans revealed their criminal intention to curb the influence of the north's proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference, put down the rising popular tendencies toward reunification and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy in south Korea at the point of the bayonet, carry out the forthcoming "transfer of power" and "national assembly elections" without a hitch and host the Olympic Games single-handedly.

The north-proposed date of the preliminary meeting of a north-south joint conference is drawing near but they are not in a position to accede to the proposal. Working hard to avoid the talks, they needed this smoke-screen for justifying it.

DPRK Mission in U.N. Denies Involvement

Pak Gil Yon, chief of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the United Nations, made a speech at a meeting of the U.N. Security Council on Feb. 16.

It is a matter of regret that today the Security Council discussed the so-called KAL incident which does not conform with the mission and aim of security and has no credibility, he said, and continued:

The DPRK opposes any form of terrorist act and holds that the security of international civil jetliners should be firmly ensured.

We have nothing to get by downing the south Korean airliner. We are fellow countrymen sharing the same ancestry with the south Korean people. How can we do harm to the south Korean workers aboard the airliner?

I take this opportunity to solemnly declare the DPRK government's stand that she has nothing to do with the KAL incident and to decisively reject the so-called "report of investigation" made by the south Korean puppet authorities to shift the blame for the incident on to the DPRK.

We assert that this "report of investigation" is a fakeup woven with lies, deceptions and contradictions.

Connecting the woman called Mayumi with the DPRK and making public that she was a criminal who exploded the jetliner in the air, the south Korean puppets have failed to produce any material evidence. This proves that the "report of investigation" is a fakeup.

And the south Korean puppets have produced no material evidence regarding the jetliner.

The south Korean ruling quarters are staging anti-DPRK smear campaign while connecting the KAL incident with

(Continued on page 8)

S. Korean Soldiers Fire at DPRK Post

The south Korean soldiers on Feb. 19 fired machine guns at a DPRK post in the central sector of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), the KCNA reported.

"Scores of soldiers of the south Korean army hid themselves in ambush in a position early this morning and committed a premeditated armed provocation against our post opposite to them," the report said.

According to the report, the south Korean soldiers fired several rounds of large-calibre machine gun bullets at the DPRK post at around 8:20 on Feb. 19 from the DMZ southeast of Mt. Osong, in the central sector of the front.

It said the incident did not lead to an armed conflict only because of patience and self-restraint on the part of the civil policemen of the DPRK side.

The U.S. and south Koreans, it said, committed the act of firing, timing it to coincide with the Team Spirit 88

(Continued on page 8)

IOC Pres. Rebukes S. Korean Envoy to Canada

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, on Feb. 11 rebuked the south Korean ambassador to Canada Roh Jae Won in Calgary for his outspoken attack on the DPRK.

During a press conference held on the day by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), Roh said that "the north Koreans are trying to wreck the Games." He said the north was "plotting" against the south and "hoped to scare visitors out of attending the Games" which open next September.

Samaranch was immediately informed by an IOC observer at the conference of Roh's remarks and a source inside the IOC said the president was "extremely upset."

"He was angry that the south Koreans had allowed politics to come into what was supposed to be simply an update of how preparations were coming on for the Olympics," the source was quoted by AFP as saying.

At a Feb. 11 press conference after the 93rd IOC session, Samaranch said, "I don't know why the ambassador was there. It was supposed to be a briefing by SLOOC. There is really no place for the ambassador."

US Provocation Numbers 55 So Far This Year

A meeting of security officers of the MAC was held at the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom on Feb. 19 at the proposal of the Korean side.

At the meeting the Korean side strongly protested the U.S. side for violating the Armistice Agreement and the agreement between the two sides, threatening the safety of the Korean security personnel, insulting their personality and hindering their performance of duty in every way and called the U.S. side to account for these acts.

According to the statement of the Korean security officer, at around 12:24 Feb. 18 a U.S. soldier who was at an observation post southeast of the conference room of the MAC shouted at the Korean personnel who were on their routine duty and made an indecent gesture.

Such provocative acts took place on Feb. 3 and 14, too, the statement said.

Citing several other provocative acts committed by U.S. soldiers in the Joint Security Area, the Korean security officer said that cases committed by the U.S. side numbered 30 in January and 25 in February (as of Feb. 18).

"These hostile acts are an expression of the U.S. indifference to ensuring security in the Joint Security Area and a challenge to the agreement between the two sides," said the security officer of the Korean side.

Secretary Kim Jong Il's 46th Birthday Celebrated Here

The 46th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il was colorfully celebrated in many places of Japan including Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka and Fukuoka.

On the evening of Feb. 15, a dinner party was given in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) with more than 500 attendants from 41 countries including the Soviet Union, China, the GDR, Cuba and Japan. Among the guests were foreign ambassadors and diplomats in Japan, Japanese Diet members, professors and men of the press.

Earlier on Feb. 14, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, on Feb. 7, a relay race and on Feb. 5 an oratorical contest among Korean compatriots and school students in Japan were held, on the occasion of the Secretary's 46th birthday.

Presidential Educational Aid Fund & Stipends Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung sent the Korean residents in Japan ¥128.8 million of educational aid fund and stipends in the 107th instalment for the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

This has brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends, which President Kim Il Sung sent for the Korean children in Japan, to 38,684,752,433 Japanese yen.

The fund and stipends will encourage the Koreans in Japan in the efforts to effect overall innovation in the work of Chongryun this year marking the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding and will contribute to the development of the democratic national education of Chongryun.

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (11)

Overnight at Unsong Station

(Continued from tne No. 1,368 issue)

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il used to take a greatest delight in the company of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on his tour of on-the-spot guidance. This was because he could help the fatherly leader and also witness and acquire the first-hand knowledge of the lives of the people and the problems which were preoccupying the fatherly leader.

Such an opportunity came often on Sundays and in his holiday seasons. Whenever the chance offered itself, he would find himself among the suite of the great leader. He would help him more responsibly and methodically than any officials or adjutants.

He would acquaint himself in advance with the local weather and road conditions in places where the great leader was to travel, and on their arrival at destinations he would organize and get everything ready.

When the great leader was once giving on-the-spot guidance to Ojidon irrigation construction, Kim Jong Il was with him.

The construction site where the work was going in full swing, was very congested.

Kim Jong Il carefully investigated the route which was to be taken by the fatherly leader, walking himself all the way and examining, for instance, if a scaffold was secure and if there was any slippery spot in the passages.

When an official was going to guide the fatherly leader by way of a narrow passage in the scaffolding, he quickly stepped forward and warned, "This way is dangerous, please take the other way."

Whenever he was among them, assistants to the great leader felt themselves strong at hearts and learned from him the attitude and work style befitting men who are responsible for the security of the great leader.

The path of on-the-spot guidance traversed by the fatherly leader covers all parts of the country, across steep mountains and alpine regions where vehicular traffic is impossible as well as tidelands where the sea wind howls.

Sometimes it is difficult to find even a small cottage to shelter the great leader.

When he sees his suite worrying themselves about his own shelter, the great leader will say: "Are we here to have a comfortable sleep? If there is no house to sleep in, we can sleep under the sky just as we did in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle."

At one time the great leader went to the Unsong district.

It is a remote highland lying between the rugged Chogyu Mountains and Mt. Sungjok which is nearly 2,000 metres high above sea level.

Until late at night the great leader was inspecting mines and villages huddled up in the soaring mountains, looking after the workers and peasants and finding out every possible way to develop the local economy.

The leader liked travelling throughout the length and breadth of the country and even along a thorny path, if he was to visit a place where people are living and working. That day, too, he trekked a lane deep into the heart of a mountain, and only when it was very late he called it a day and said he would resume the work the next day. His suite were embarrassed because they had come too far away from the lodge the local officials had prepared for the leader.

The leader remarked that there would be no need to take the trouble of going a long way to the lodge in that late hour of the night and that he and they might as well go to Unsong Station which was nearby and spend the night in the train at the yard.

Thus, the great leader had to stay overnight in the uncomfortable train.

The officials were very sorry that they had found no way to provide a few hours of good rest till daybreak for the fatherly leader who had toiled about the rugged mountain lanes all day long for the good of the people.

An officer of the bodyguard happened to see the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il walking quietly about the train without getting on it.

The officer who had known that the dear leader was helping the guards for the security of the fatherly leader, approached him in a hurry and requested him to go to rest because it was very late.

Kim Jong Il said in a low voice with a smile:

"Let us stand together. We must keep everything quiet, so that the leader may have a good rest, though it is for short hours. There should be no noise in the railway yard."

The officer assured him that he would take the necessary measures and asked him to feel at ease and to get in the car. Knowing that he had been tired after walking all day with the fatherly leader who had been giving on-the-spot guidance, the officer entreated him to take a rest, wishing him good health.

Kim Jong Il dissuaded him in a gentle tone of voice, "Say no more. Isn't it all right if we stand guard together? I, too, am working for the security of the great leader as one of his bodyguards."

The quiet night in the mountain deepened. On the leaves of the trees glittered the dews in the starlight.

He walked and walked round the train, making no sounds of footsteps.

The officer followed him, wishing him to take a rest.

Kim Jong Il came to a halt, looked round at him kindly and as if he had read his mind he said:

"Comrade officer, don't worry too much about me. This is my happiest hour. Could there be a happier moment than this hour when I am doing my little bit to help the leader in his work by his side? I am not feeling tired. Could I ever care even if I have to spend a hundred sleepless nights to give just a few hours of good rest to the leader? If only I could ensure the leader's sleep by staying awake all night, I would stay up every night like this."

Kim Jong Il was silent for a while and then resumed:

"The fatherly leader has had no night of a comfortable rest ever since he crossed the Amnok River when he was thirteen years old. It was the case with him at Huadian, at Jilin and at Wujiazi, to say nothing of the years of his anti-Japanese armed struggle. Even after the liberation he had no time for a good rest. Things were even more difficult for him. That was because of the factionalists and because of the Americans. And now, after victory in the war, he is always on the move of on-the-spot guidance, as we can see. Our situation does not permit him the time to rest. The history of our country which is replete with difficulties does not give him the time to rest. The thought of this worries me."

He paused, as if repressing the pain that grips his heart, and then, looking at the officer with his luminous eyes, he went on:

"Comrade officer, with all our loyal hearts let us look after the fatherly leader who is overworking himself throughout his life."

Looking up at the dear leader, the officer felt his heart swell with an august feeling.

The dear leader stayed up all night through, guarding the good health and security of the fatherly leader and greeted the new day. The next morning, looking as fresh and energetic as ever, he was among the company of the fatherly leader who was continuing with his tour of on-the-spot guidance.

(To be continued)

Tasks of This Year in Socialist Construction (2)

—Grand Project—

(Continued from the No. 1,370 issue)

President Kim Il Sung said in his New Year address that developing the chemical and light industries and accelerating construction to adequately solve the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people are the major area which requires concentrated efforts of the Korean people in socialist construction today.

To constantly raise the people's living standard is the consistent policy of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and one of the central tasks of the third Seven-Year Plan.

Therefore, at present, the DPRK is adding greater momentum to the grand project to raise the people's living standard.

Chemical Industry

The DPRK, this year, will concentrate on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex.

The Sunchon Vinalon Complex will become important for raising the people's living standard. This is because manufactured goods produced there are linked directly with the people's living.

At the complex, one million tons of carbide will be produced and vinalon, methanol, ammonia and other chemical goods can be produced on the basis of carbide production. In this basis, it will produce 990,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer needed for increasing grain production and 300,000 tons of protein feed which will greatly contribute to the development of stockbreeding.

The output of over 100,000 tons of vinalon fibre will play a decisive role in solving the question of clothing. The complex will provide the people with various high-quality resin, chemicals, vinyl acetate latex, vinegar and waterpaint which will be made from 750,000 tons of methanol, 250,000 tons of vinyl chloride, 250,000 tons of caustic soda and 400,000 tons of sodium carbonate.

Last year, builders achieved many successes in producing processes necessary for producing 50,000 tons of vinalon, including a thermal power plant and in completing the first-stage construction work and construction work on underground structures.

Then, they started production of carbide at the beginning of this year.

This year, construction at the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex also will be promoted more powerfully.

When the complex is completed, the DPRK can produce 510,000 tons of potassic fertilizer which will play an important role in enabling the country to produce grains by its own effort without buying them from foreign countries.

This will open up a prospect for further developing agriculture by the efforts and technique of the Korean people themselves.

When this complex produces 420,000 tons of alumina, it will utilize this material to turn out fire-proof materials and alumina cement. Thus, it will more powerfully promote capital construction including the construction of dwelling houses. Moreover, it will provide various fields of the people's economy with more than 10 million tons of cement.

The construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex includes a railway construction project and the development of mines including hundreds of construction items.

Last year, by accelerating the first-stage preparatory construction, builders achieved many successes in the development of Chongdan, Chongryong and Chonggye mines.

They are carrying out their daily quotas at least 1.5 times in the foundation work on facilities, adjustment of building sites, construction of mines and railway sidings from the beginning of this year.

Besides, the DPRK will promote the reconstruction and expansion of the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and construct a synthetic rubber factory in the Hamhung district.

Light Industry

This year, Korea will push ahead with the development of light industry to further improve the material and cultural life of the people.

The DPRK, which newly built the Anju Spinning Mill, is making efforts to provide the people more with high quality clothing by developing the textile industry. Especially, it is raising the rate of wear in clothing, by expanding the production bases of knit goods and increasing their production capacity.

The DPRK is encouraging the expansion of the shoe-making industry. It is making efforts to raise the production of leather shoes and boots for women and refine their designs.

The food processing industry also will be pushed ahead with. Korea will make efforts to solve the question of cooking oil and sugar by processing corn.

The DPRK will increase production of the "August 3 Mass Consumption Goods" to meet the demands of the people for convenient and useful daily necessities.

Last year, the production of mass consumption goods increased over 1.5 times in quantity and their assortments rose by over 1,000 items as against 1986.

From the beginning of this year, workers are striving for increased production, setting themselves the goal to boost production 1.5 times above last year.

Construction of Kwangbok Street & Other Important Structures In Pyongyang

President Kim Il Sung said in his New Year address that the builders of Kwangbok Street and other important structures in Pyongyang must finish construction ahead of schedule while building them as well as possible so that Pyongyang may become a more magnificent and beautiful modern city.

Its construction is under way with investments several times as large as the investments in the construction of the West Sea Barrage (completed at a cost of $4 billion in June, 1986) to provide the people with decent living.

A signal success was registered in the construction of the capital city last year.

According to data available, the frames of high-storied apartment houses for over 10,000 families were assembled on Kwangbok Street and the construction of 15 sports facilities, 7 cultural facilities, 4 hotels, 13 public service networks, 30 bridges and other large projects are near completion.

The street and the Angol Sports Village are being built at high speed in the area of more than 18 million square meters in the Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang.

Twenty-, 30- and 40-storied apartment houses are being built, giving a grand appearance to the street.

The construction of public service networks, a youth hostel, a student and children's palace and other structures with a total floor space of tens of thousands of square meters has been completed or is in its final stage.

The builders of the Angol Sports Village have completed 70 percent of the whole projects last year alone.

They completed the construction of the Kwangbok Bridge, the Chilgol flyover, the Tangsang Bridge and underpasses.

Rapid progress was also made in the construction of the Pyongyang International Airport in the area northwest of Pyongyang and 20 bridges, a 20 kilometer-long highway and a 12 kilometer-long railway line in the Sunan district adjacent to it.

The Rungrado Stadium, the East Pyongyang Grand Theater, the Youth Theater and other sports and cultural facilities are making their grand appearances on islets and banks of the Taedong River.

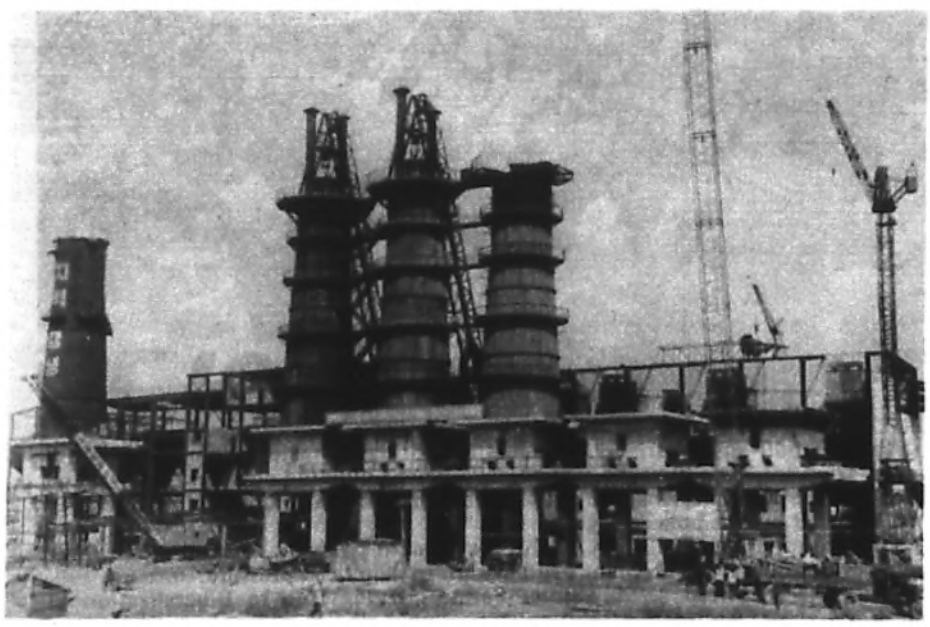
Builders, consolidating their successes achieved last year, are carrying on a campaign to create a new "Pyongyang speed of construction" at the construction sites of Kwangbok Street and other major projects in the capital city of Pyongyang from the beginning of this year.

Meanwhile, they will construct dwelling houses on a large-scale this year.

At present, they are constructing cosy modern dwelling-houses with silicate bricks which are produced at the silicate brick factories in Hamhung, Anju and Pihyon.

(To be continued)

Changgwang Shop in Changgwang Street, Pyongyang, supplies a large variety of consumer goods to the people.



The construction site of limekilns at the Sunchon Vinalon Complex

The Pyongyang Shoe-making Factory produces smart and high-quality shoes of various styles in large quantities.

Self-Contradictory Account on "Un Hye": KCNA

PYONGYANG February 15 (KCNA) – The south Korean puppets are now conducting one more heinous false propaganda against the DPRK, in league with the Japanese reactionaries.

It is a "Japanese woman kidnap case," about which the south Korean puppet Security Planning Board and the Japanese National Police Agency talked in their second "results of investigation" into the KAL incident.

They said Mayumi, allegedly a north's "operative," received a "Japanising education" from a certain "spirited Japanese," to make it appear that we had kidnapped a Japanese woman.

To attach "authenticity" to this publication, they named the "spirited Japanese woman" "Un Hye" in Korean and are insisting it was made known in the "confessions" of Mayumi.

The false story of the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries about the "Japanese woman kidnap case" is a cock-and-bull one which leaves many doubts.

In our Republic there are great many linguists for Japanese language and DPRK citizens who returned home from Japan and hundreds of Japanese women who came with their husbands.

Then who believes that we "spirited" a person from Japan for the purpose of "education in Japanese"?

Even according to the announcement of the Japanese public peace authorities, in 1979, the year when the Japanese woman named "Un Hye" was "kidnapped," 52,000 women were found missing or left their houses in Japan.

This number itself indicates that Japan is a den of terrorism and kidnap. It is the height of folly that, nonetheless, they work hard to find in our Republic across the sea the whereabouts of women who are found missing in Japan.

The "data" related to the woman named "Un Hye" which came from the "confessions" of Mayumi, as the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries said, are full of lies.

It is out of reason to say that "Un Hye," a high school graduate, could "teach" Mayumi, a university graduate, and it is all the more preposterous that she gave not only "education in Japanese" but "education in revolutionary history."

The fact that the south Korean puppets and their accomplices worked out a cock-and-bull script is made all the clearer when they made a whopping lie that "Un Hye" spent converted currency on Japan-made toilet goods in the period from July 1981 to March 1983 during which Mayumi allegedly received "education," although no such currency was issued then in our country.

It is not difficult to see why the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries are hurling abuse and slander at the DPRK with a fake-up about the "Japanese woman kidnap case."

As the jet incident was exposed to the world as its self-made drama the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group came to resort to such despicable means to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean students and people who are going to bring forth surging waves of massive struggle against the upcoming "transfer of power" and the extension of the military rule with the beginning of the new school term as an occasion, and to keep the DPRK's proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference from evoking widespread support and sympathy from among the south Korean people and the world people.

The puppets also tried to further raise the "effectiveness" of the drama and encourage the Japanese reactionaries in the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign by announcing the "results of investigation" together with the latter.

The Japanese reactionaries this time worked together with the puppets to spread unfounded rumours, thus challenging the dignity of our Republic and committing one more crime in history that runs counter to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

They are trying to restore the old position of colonial dominator by stretching their talons of aggression deeper into south Korea in return for encouraging the anti-communist confrontation moves of the south Korean puppets.

However, the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries should clearly realize that they can get nothing from their false propaganda and intrigues.

We will never overlook the reckless moves of the provokers but deal telling counterblows at them.

Bill Posters Disclosing Truth of KAL Incident Go Up in Universities

According to south Korean dailies, a large poster was put up in Kyongbuk University in the southern provincial capital of Taegu on Feb. 12, declaring that the KAL incident was planned and carried out by Roh Tae Woo's regime.

The poster which appeared on a wall in the central library was as large as nine sheets of vellum paper.

It said that this plot by the Roh regime "made guiltless people victims of the political plot."

South Korea's Chosun Ilbo reported on Feb. 13 that similar posters had been found on the campus of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul the same day.

The poster entitled "Shock Truth of KAL Incident" noted that 1) the incident had been selected from two choices. DJP advisors had decided that a second declaration by Roh or a blockbuster event was needed. 2) The perpetrator of the KAL bombing was said to have been agent "H-107" of the ANSP (Agency for National Security Planning). 3) Shinichi and Mayumi had nothing to do with the incident and have been passed off as criminals by the ANSP. 4) The poison which Shinichi swallowed had been prepared by south Korean agents.

The poster also stated that tens of millions of dollars had been paid to the Bahrainian authorities to secure the extradition of Mayumi to Seoul.

Some 1,000 Christians Gather for Right to Existence

Some 1,000 Christians and students gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on Feb. 14 to hold a rally for "winning the people's right to existence," attacking the U.S. pressure to open up the south Korean market and demand better living conditions for the urban poor.

The participants were from the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification and the Students' Representative Council for the Seoul area. They called for an end to American economic pressure and the governments policy of subjugation.

They also criticised industrialists for suppressing trade unions and denying workers the right to strike for better conditions.

More than 700 people staged a demonstration after the rally, shouting "Down with Roh Tae Woo" and "The United States, stop unfair economic pressure."

Students Demonstrate Against Roh

According to an AP report, about 200 students of Seoul's Yonsei University held an anti-government demonstration near the campus on Feb. 16. They were protesting against Roh Tae Woo and the United States. During the demonstration the students were confronted by police and began hurling firebombs and rocks.

They chanted "How come the leader of the massacre is becoming president? referring to Roh's involvement in the Kwangju bloodbath in 1980 and also chanted "Let's drive out Yankee economic aggressors."

After the 40-minute demonstration the students returned to the campus.

Anti-Americanism among University Students

The Research Institute of Student Life at Seoul National University recently announced the results of a survey called a "Study of Changing Attitudes toward the United States." The survey covered 400 freshmen selected at random.

As a result of a once-a-month survey during March to October, it was disclosed that 70.8 percent of the subjects came to have anti-American sentiments in March or a month after their enrollment in the university.

The survey shows that most of the freshmen came to have anti-American feelings within a month.

According to the survey, they were influenced by 1) books; 2) seniors; 3) intimate friends; 4) wall posters, in the order named.

Only 10.2 percent and 5.2 percent were influenced by mass media and professors, respectively.

Most of the subjects claim: 1) the United States seeks to promote only its own national interests; 2) it is the foreign force that is preventing national reunification; 3) Americans despise south Koreans.

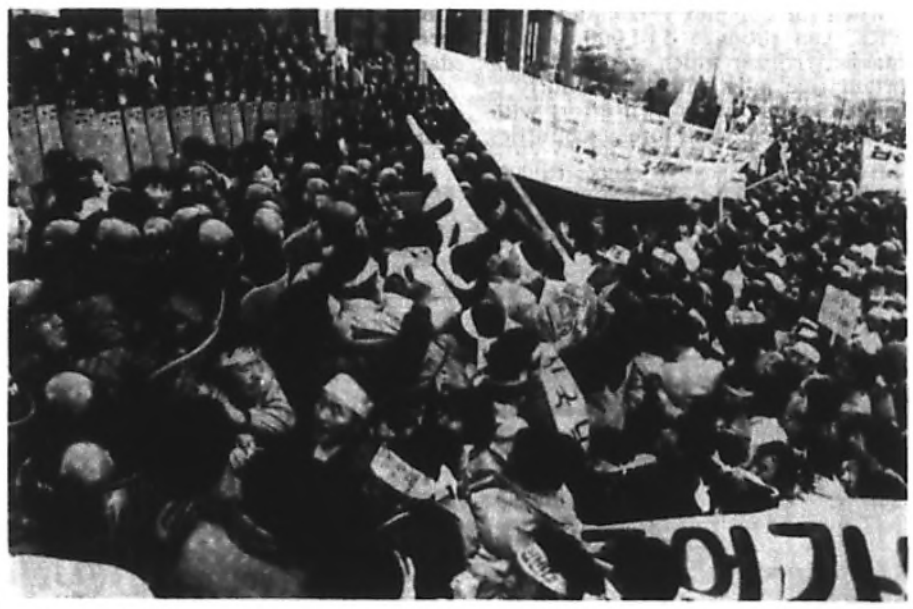
Anti-Americanism began to flare up after the Kwangju massacre in May 1980. The south Korean military regime, however, took the matter lightly, saying that "only a part of students are affected by anti-Americanism."

The survey, however, shows that anti-American sentiments have become widespread among ordinary students in the past seven years.

Some people say that the ban on "leftist" ideologies and books have helped heighten this sentiment.

But the reason why they tend to become anti-American is the harsh reality of south Korea as Joongang Ilbo, dated Jan. 28, noted: "While there are dissident elements in any society, in south Korea they have been raised and expanded because of social injustices... Their struggles take the form of exposure of corruption, demand for democracy and equality, and rejection of foreign intervention."

Against Roh's Submission to U.S. Pressure



About 5,000 angry farmers, students and other protesters from across south Korea, tried to storm into the second government building complex in Kwachon on Jan. 8, to protest against the decision to import American beef. However, they were blocked by riot police.

The protesters staged a rally at the government complex for more than three hours, criticising the government's submission to American pressure.

Their placards read: "A Million Farmers Dying Due to Liberalization of Imports." They claimed that their existence was being threatened by the government's policy.

"Americans Out with N-Weapons!"

U.S.'s Aggressive Mil. Policy Denounced Worldwide (1)

—U.S. Should Withdraw Its Troops & Nukes from S. Korea and the World—

Song Jae Ryong
Editor

The general international situation at present is gradually tending towards detente. However, the United States and its allied countries have been intensifying the arms race – a nuclear arms race – that would trigger a worldwide nuclear war, creating a tensed situation on the Korean Peninsula, in the Persian Gulf, South Africa and many parts of the world.

DPRK President Kim Il Sung pointed out in his New Year address this year: "The most important question in the field of international politics at the moment is to eliminate the source of nuclear war and preserve peace."

Military spending worldwide soared to a new high of about $930 billion in 1987 from $880 billion in 1986, according to the Study "World Military and Social Expenditures 1987-1988."

The above-said figures show the people of the earth are now spending $1.8 million per minute on armaments, the Study said.

There were 26.6 million men and women in armed forces around the world last year, an increase over 25.8 million in 1986. And 22 wars were fought last year, a record high. The total death toll so far is 2.2 million. Civilians account for 64 per cent of the casualties, AP reported on Jan. 11, this year.

If they stop preparing to kill each other, it can easily solve all the world's hunger, shelter and clothes problems.

We remember well three years ago hundreds of thousands, perhaps even millions of individuals in Africa died of starvation.

The WFP (World Food Programme) of the UN reports that about three million tons of food supplies are needed immediately to save tens of thousands of people in 15 African nations.

Fortunately, at the end of last year, world's anti-nuclear, anti-war, struggles for peace strongly unfolded on the basis of the conviction that " A nuclear war cannot be won, it can only be lost, led the superpowers – US President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev – to sign a historic treaty to ban the INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces).

The Soviet leader called the INF treaty "the first step along the path of reducing nuclear arms." Reagan said the treaty is "just a beginning" and called for an agreement to halve the superpowers' strategic nuclear arsenals.

And at the beginning of the New Year, both these leaders, exchanged televised messages to the peoples of their countries calling for an accord that would make deep cuts in their strategic nuclear arsenals.

The people in the world expect that this token treaty will be a starting point for serious nuclear disarmament and abolishment of nucear weapons.

The real test lies in how the countries, the USA in particular, will carry out nuclear disarmament and troops cut.

Historically speaking since World War II, the two superpowers have gone through three periods of relaxed tension; one following Stalin's death in 1953, another after the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and a period of detente between 1969 and 1972.

Regrettably, none continued long, each ending in mutual distrust.

The treaty should surely be observed not in words or documents but in deed because even after the conclusion of the INF treaty, the Reagan administration has been increasing the tensions by putting spurs on armament expansion and nuclear war preparations.

"Reagan Gov. Would've Fallen 14 Ms. Ago" : Washington Post

In his State of the Union address on Jan. 25, President Reagan described his economic policy of seven years as a "success" and disclosed his hostile and aggressive nature.

He said: "We have replaced blame on America with look up to America" boasting that during his tenure of office the hopes of the United States have been rebuilt and revived.

The New York Times and The Washington Post, in their Jan. 27 editorials, severely criticized Reagan's State of the Union address which they said, beautified the bankrupt economic policy and deceived the American peoples.

His address is full of lies to deceive the public about poor image of his administration and turn the eyes of Americans toward a successful campaign for the Republican Party in the presidential elections scheduled this year.

The New York Times, in its editorial entitles "One More Time The Reagan Hymn" said:

"If the United States had a parliamentary system, the Reagan government would have fallen 14 months ago."

"Income is not quite back to the level of Jimmy Carter's last year. In 1979 it was $29,588; in 1986, in comparable dollars, it was $29,458."

"The catch is that the prosperity of the Reagan years has been bought with borrowed money. Living standards will suffer for decades as America struggles to balance its trade and budget accounts."

Also, The Washington Post, in its editorial entitled "Mr. Reagan's Message ...", said: "The next president and Congress will start off with check $160 billion in the hole... Mr. Reagan went through his usual ritual on the deficit. Having led in its creation, he then also led in its denunciation – and ascribed it less to policy than to process."

It can be said that the world's leading newspapers reflect the present situation in which America is declining, indicating that America's continuous decline is inevitable.

Last year alone, the Pentagon spent $293 billion on its military and the Soviet Union $260 billion, according to a report by Ruth Sivard, a former chief of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's Economics Division. Together, these represented 59 per cent of the world's military expenditures.

US military spending went up $13 billion from 1986, the report said.

The Reagan administration continues backing militarily and financially south Korea's Chun-Roh fascist regime to sustain its colonial rule and the Somoza junta to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

What deeply shocked President Reagan recently was the rejection by the House of Representatives of his proposal for new aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels.

The House on Feb. 3 rejected Reagan's Central American policies by turning down the aid package, 219 to 211, The International Herald Tribune reported on Feb. 5.

Defeat of the package, which included $3.6 million in lethal assistance out of a basic request of $36.25 million, means that for the remainder of Reagan's term the White House will be guaranteed no other congressional vote on the issue that has dominated the administration's Central American agenda.

The White House has "spent more than ¥ 200 million on Contra aid since Mr. Reagan began his anti-Sandinist campaign in late 1981", the paper said.

Representative M. Edwards, Republican of Oklahoma, who led the floor fight for the package, called it "a very serious defeat" for the Reagan's policy in Central America. Representative G. Miller, Democrat of California, said: "This is a big vote in the path toward lame-duckism. It effectively is the end of the president's policy," the paper reported the same day.

The United States is goading Israel, South African racists to aggressive and terrorist acts in the Middle East, South Africa and other essential strategic strongholds, making desperate efforts to give "assistance" to its allied nations aiming at blocking the road to a peaceful settlement of the disputes in the Persian Gulf by introducing armed forces there on a massive scale.

Strain on the world economy including the USA has become as ominous as the oversupply of kill-power in nuclear stockpiles.

A military joyride on credit has left mountains of debt for future generations.

The "Strongest" America in Decline; World's Largest Debtor

Now, the USA, like England 40 years ago, finds itself in no financial condition to back its allies.

The investment banker Felix Rohatyn, a possible Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, says that "the United States has lost its economic independence because it has become the world's largest debtor nation." (International Herald Tribune, Feb. 11)

The White House on Jan. 29, this year had to announce that "it is cutting back sharply on security assistance to some key allies and is wiping out military aid to all of Latin America with the exception of three Central American countries", AP reported.

It indicated grant and credit sales programs as well as a special category of economic assistance are being eliminated for 30 countries.

Among countries with which the USA has agreements on U.S. access to military bases, Portugal was promised $205 million annually but only $117 million is being allocated, $30 million less than last year.

Turkey is to receive only $547 million. President Reagan had promised Turkey to make a "best effort" to obtain $900 million from Congress.

Aid to Greece was cut back less sharply than some other base countries, a reflection of the pro-Greek sentiments of many on Capitol Hill. The administration requested $435 million for Greece, of which $343 million was actually decided to be earmarked for it, the AP report said.

The U.S.'s national debt is closing on $400 billion and its overall current trade deficit will remain enormous, perhaps as much as $140 billion compared to $155 billion or more in 1987.

The trade deficit reached an all-time high of $17.6 billion in October last, a 25 per cent increase over September. President Reagan was stymied by the White House's failure to make a dent in the nation's record trade deficit, while its government called the October figure a disappointment. (Los Angeles Times, Jan. 11) Despite this, Reagan said in an address to the City Club of Cleveland, a 75-year-old public policy forum "..Inflows of foreign capital are not necessarily a sign of an economy's weakness."

Reagan's view was challenged by Nobel-prize winning economist Franco Modigliani of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. In a telephone interview, he pointed out that "When you (Reagan) have capital imports resulting from and produced by a $ 200 billion fiscal deficit, then that is a sign of weakness in, and madness in, the government."

As is known to the world, the United States was at the end of World War II the world's great productive center, each year creating within a single country more than half the world's product. But now it finds itself in the UK's predicament just when it had to look to the USA in 1947.

(To be continued)

Thousands of south Korean troops cross the Han river, northeast of Seoul on Mar. 25, 1986 as part of a 10-week joint military war game between the United States and south Korea. The "Team Spirit 86" involved more than 200,000 troops from both sides. (Reuter)

Emergency Symposium on "KAL Jetliner Incident" Held in Kyoto

An "Emergency Kyoto Symposium on KAL Jetliner Incident" was held on Feb. 4 in Kyoto. About 500 Japanese and Koreans participated in the symposium.

An "Emergency Kyoto Symposium on KAL Jetliner Incident" was held on Feb. 4 in Kyoto, which was participated in by about 500 Japanese and resident Koreans.

The symposium was presided over by Prof. Nagata Hiroyasu of Ryukoku University. Speakers were Prof. Seki Hiroharu of Ritsumeikan University, Prof. Takaya Sadakuni of Buddhist University, and Prof. Watanabe Taketatsu of Kyoto Industrial University.

The speakers stressed that the KAL jetliner incident had nothing to do with the DPRK and said, "Without any material evidence, how can the fact of the incident be judged only according to the 'confession of Mayumi'? 'Mayumi and Shinichi' seem to have acted unnaturally. It is unbelievable that they are responsible for the explosion. The incident is considered to have been aimed at the 'presidential election' and at hosting the Olympic Games single-handedly."

The speakers also emphasized that Japanese journalism should not be influenced by unilateral announcements by the south Korean authorities but make efforts to seek the truth about the incident.

Prof. Watanabe, who has been to Bahrain, said that it was incredible that tourists should have stopped over in Bahrain.

He further said that the south Korean authorities took advantage of the "incident" to create a condition for hosting the Olympics single-handedly.

It is ridiculous to conclude that the incident "was masterminded by the north," if one has a common knowledge of international politics.

It should be necessary not to believe an announcement by an intelligence agency but have doubts about such a statement.

He speculated: There is a strong likelihood that the incident was carried out by some hard-liners of the south who don't want detente on the Korean Peninsula.

The chief of the international section of the Chongryun Kyoto Headquarters introduced the content of the press conference held by Central Head Office of Chongryun in Tokyo on the same day. At the press conference, it was disclosed that the photos of the alleged "north Korean agent Mayumi" as a young girl were complete fabrications.

At the symposium discussions were held among panelists and participants.

Resident Koreans Protest Japanese Weekly

Concerning the "missing KAL jetliner incident," a Japanese weekly magazine "Shukan Shincho" (Weekly Shincho) carried articles slandering the DPRK and its leaders.

Resident Koreans in Japan are criticizing and protesting against the articles.

On Feb. 5 representatives of the Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan visited and filed a stiff protest with the Shincho Publishing Company.

They criticized the articles as groundless and demanded an official apology for them.

Their demands included to offer an official apology for the articles; to make a public apology in major newspapers including Asahi Shinbun, Mainichi Shinbun, Yomiuri Shinbun, etc.; and to make a promise not to carry groundless articles on the DPRK in the future.

Protests were also filed by other representatives of the Chongryun Tokyo Headquarters, the Korean Scientists Association in Japan, the Society of the Korean Credit Association in Japan, the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, youth representatives and other Korean nationals living in Tokyo.

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Affairs

On U.S.'s Anti-Cuban Campaign

Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 5 commented on the false statement made by the U.S. delegate on the threshold of an annual meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Committee to the effect that "Human rights are being violated in Cuba."

The commentary says:

The U.S. allegation that human rights are being violated in Cuba is a gross distortion of facts, and it is part of the anti-Cuban activities.

Cuba is a dignified socialist state which is advancing under the banner of independence in the Western hemisphere. In Cuba the working people are the master of state power and their human rights are highly respected. The Cuban people are closely united around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

The United States, talking about "human rights" in Cuba, foolishly tries to spoil the image of socialist Cuba, defame her international prestige and undermine the unity of the Cuban people.

The U.S. argument about human rights in Cuba is outrageous in itself. The United States is not entitled to talk about human rights in other countries. In the United States human rights and dignity are most harshly violated in the world. The U.S. argument about "human rights" is precisely the other side of the theory of racial discrimination.

Racial discrimination and maltreatment against black people and native indians are the worst in American society.

The U.S. imperialists are heinous racists who pursue the most cruel policy of racial discrimination in the world. It is not difficult to guess what they seek, taking issue with Cuba. By spreading false rumours at the international forum, the United States intends to isolate Cuba and dull the sharp criticism of it by world public.

This is a height of folly.

Since the victory of the Cuban revolution, the U.S. imperialists have desperately worked to stifle and blockade Cuba. Those efforts, however, ended with a bitter setback on the part of U.S. imperialism each time. The Cuban revolution is forging ahead victoriously and the international authority and prestige of Cuba are on a steady rise.

The U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuban smear campaign does not work anywhere.

On U.S.'s Anti-Nicaraguan Moves

Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 4 denounced U.S. President Ronald Reagan for requesting Congress to give an additional aid of over 36 million dollars to the Contras, Nicaraguan rebels.

The United States must lend an ear to voices of the world people, discard its criminal attempt to give an additional aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and immediately stop its anti-Nicaraguan moves.

Washington is increasing aid to the Contras to encourage it to go against the Nicaraguan government and people.

This endangers peaceful settlement of the problem in Central America.

The U.S. scheme to give additional aid to the Contras is an open challenge intended to escalate war in Nicaragua and block peace process in Central America in defiance of the results of the summit meeting of five Central American countries.

Neither the Central American peace agreement has been successfully implemented nor peace has been ensured in Nicaragua.

This is wholly attributable to the U.S. that is flagrantly violating the agreement. It is clear that the United States does not want peace in Central America and its aim is to create discord and antagonism among the countries in this region, stamp out the Nicaraguan revolution and maintain and strengthen its colonial domination.

Japanese Citizens Criticize Harassment of Resident Korean Children by Hooligans

On the KAL jetliner incident, Chongryun and resident Koreans held press conferences, meetings and scattered handbills in the streets in many places of Japan in order to reveal the truth about the incident.

They stressed that the incident was framed up by the south Korean authorities backed up by the U.S. and the incident had nothing to do with the DPRK or Chongryun.

Various Japanese organizations and individuals made public statements to protest the Japanese authorities who are acting in collusion with the south Korean authorities to fan up the incident.

Meanwhile, Japanese citizens sent letters to Chongryun organizations and Korean schools here to encourage them in connection with misleading news reports by some Japanese media and acts of violence and harassment committed against Korean children in Japan by Japanese hooligans and rightwing groups.

A Japanese female high school student sent a letter to the Kanagawa Korean Junior and Senior High School last December and encouraged students of the school, saying, "As a Japanese I feel sad about the cases of harassment. You are innocent. I hope you will not be daunted by such cases but take a dignified attitude all the time..."

Some wrote letters to the editors of Japanese newspapers, pointing out doubtful points in the "announcement of the south Korean authorities" and condemning the harassment of the Korean children in Japan.

Follow excerpts from some contributions by Japanese citizens to newspapers on the harassment of resident Korean children:

* * * * *

Unpardonable Assaults against Resident Korean Children

Inamori Yutaka, 43, public official, Osaka

Reading an article on the acts of violence committed against resident Korean students, I could not repress my anger and sorrow. It is incredible that there were Japanese who persecuted resident Koreans in connection with the "KAL jetliner incident."

It is regrettable.

It is a definitely unpardonable act for some Japanese to commit a foolish act of harassing resident Korean children who have nothing to do with the incident. It is our responsibility as Japanese to put a stop to such acts.

(Mainichi Shinbun, Feb. 9)

I'm Ashamed as a Japanese

Kawabata Sayuri, 18, high school student, Osaka

As a Japanese, I'm ashamed of acts of violence committed by some Japanese.

Because of reports on the "KAL jetliner incident," I am concerned that hostility toward north Korea may be increased.

I think the incident was aimed at instigating hostility toward north Korea. The truth about the incident has not yet been unveiled. I think each person should take care so that the Japan-north Korea relations will not deteriorate. Some thoughtless Japanese anger me.

The traditional national costume of Korea is wonderful. I wish Choe Yu Mi and others will wear *chima* and *chogori* proudly without hesitation.

(Mainichi Shinbun, Feb. 9)

Unpardonable Persecution Against Korean Female Students In Japan

Hayashi Shigenobu, 19, student, Yokohama

In connection with the "KAL jetliner incident," female students of north

(Continued on page 7)

Children Promote Korea-Japan Friendship

The photo shows a performance given by kindergarten children attached to the Itami Korean Elementary School which was given at the 7th Friendship Meeting of Korean and Japanese Pupils, held at the Itami Municipal Cultural Hall, Hyogo Prefecture, on Jan. 31.

The friendship meeting, which is now held annually, was inaugurated to promote friendship between Korean and Japanese pupils living in Hyogo and Osaka prefectures.

Realizing the importance of cultural exchanges between Korean and Japanese pupils, teachers in the area had been organizing meetings on a smaller scale, even before the present friendship meetings were started in 1982.

At this year meeting, both Korean and Japanese children performed dances and songs and drew enthusiastic applause from the audience which included teachers and parents.

Kumgangsan Opera Troupe Performs at Japanese School

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe gave a performance at the auditorium of the Meihou Junior and Senior High School, Tokyo, on Feb. 8 and some 600 students including teachers enjoyed the performance.

The opera troupe was invited to the school's annual cultural function.

The performance was divided into two parts and national dances of Korea were performed in the first part as traditional national costumes were introduced in accordance with the times.

In the second part, the audience enjoyed modern Korean songs. When the last item on the program, "farmers' dance" began, thunderous clapping and vociferous cheering broke out.

Some of the students who were watching live Korean art for the first time said:

"I was moved by the colorful Korean dress and the vibrant and elegant dances and songs," "The timbre of the traditional musical instruments was so fascinating."

Harashima Nobuyoshi, principal of the school said:

"It was good not only for the students but also for the teachers to watch the performance. I was convinced that the students knew that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has such a beautiful and elegant culture, though it is better to go to the actual location and see the country itself to deepen mutual international understanding."

He went on to say that it would be a good opportunity to understand Korea.

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, which consists of some 200 Korean artists in Japan, gives performances of Korean dances and songs every year for Koreans in Japan and Japanese.

The opera troupe gave a performance at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, on Dec. 4 last year under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Metropolis.

Meihou Junior and Senior High School pupils watching a performance given by the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe in the school's auditorium on Feb. 8.

Short Tour Guide of DPRK (3)

Changgwang Health Complex

After a busy day sightseeing the visitor will want to rest of relax at some of the capital's hotels or health centres. For this purpose, the Changgwang Health Compex is highly recommended.

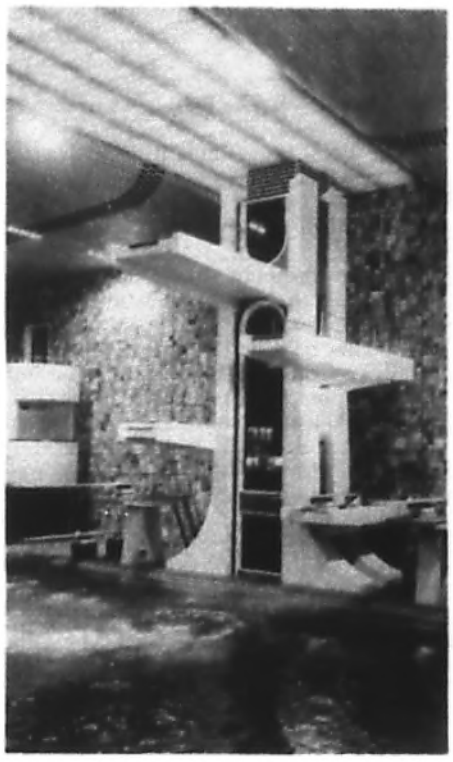
The Changgwang Health Complex is a large modernly-equipped health centre standing on the Potong River in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. It has a total floor space of 38,000 square metres, comprising a bathhouse, bathing and swimming pools. The bathhouse is a round four-storied building.

On the first floor there are individual bathrooms, hairdressers and beauty parlors. While, on the second and third floors there are communal bathing rooms. Soft drinks can be obtained on the fourth floor, which also houses more individual and some family bathrooms.

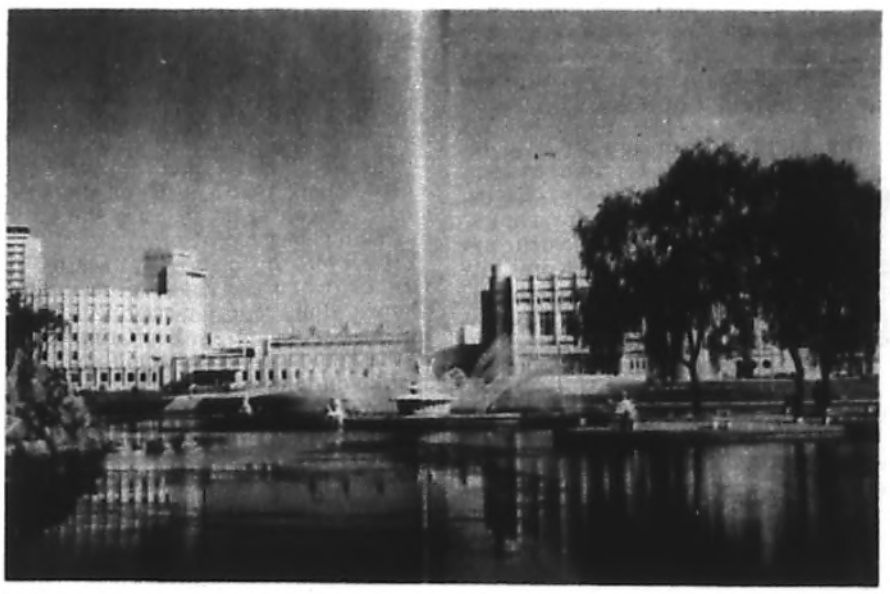
The communal bathing areas have hydro massage, steam baths and showers. Bathers are encouraged to work out with the exercise machines in the gym, prior to bathing.

There are heated indoor and outdoor pools which can be enjoyed at all times of year.

There is also a swimming pool and diving area with seating provided for more than 2,000 spectators. There are springboards at one, three, five, seven and a half and ten metres and an elevator has been installed for the convenience of divers.



The diving boards in the Changgwang Health Complex designed for national and international competitions.



Beyond the pond is the Changgwang Health Complex. Many foreign tourists have already made use of its facilities.

A dancer wearing a traditional costume.

(Continued from page 6)

Korea-supporting schools here have been continuously assaulted.

Whenever I hear such news, I feel sad. They have nothing to do with the incident. Nevertheless, they are persecuted. It is wrong.

It is true that acts of violence have been committed by some Japanese, but these cases represent only the worst and ugliest part of national discrimination of the Japanese like the acts committed by them during the war.

In the light of Japan's past history and also from the standpoint of humanitarianism, the persecution of Korean children should not be allowed.

I can't but sympathize with those assaulted female students.

(Mainichi Shinbun, Dec. 16, '87)

KAL Incident: Fact or Fiction? (1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Though we have already published a series of articles on the KAL incident, we find it necessary to shed new light on the incident as some people are still inclined to take Seoul's allegations at face value. The following article written by a British journalist by the name of Steve Williams points out various contradictions in the ANSP's announcement. Here is the first installment of a two-part article.

By Steve Williams
Special to The People's Korea

On Feb. 25, Roh Tae Woo was inaugurated as the next president of south Korea in a ceremony attended by leading political figures from around the world.

At the moment, he is riding on the crest of a tidal wave, conveniently provided by the KAL jetliner incident and is making as much political mileage as possible from the web of intrigue and international sabotage which has become a feature of south Korean politics.

In the light of Roh's new found popularity, it is difficult to imagine that only a few months ago he was being openly referred to as "the bald man with a wig," implying that he was nothing more than a new face on Chun Doo Hwan's old military dictatorship. His very presence sparked violent demonstrations almost everywhere he went. All that has now changed.

Roh's electoral victory on Dec. 16, the pacification of south Korea's democratic movement and the isolation of north Korea in the international community must be some of the most spectacular political about-turns the world has seen in recent years.

During the presidential election campaign, Roh Tae Woo lagged far behind Kim Young Sam in every opinion poll until shortly after the KAL incident. The incident was a godsend to Roh Tae Woo and the south Korean military regime as it provided the "blockbuster" event that ruling party officials said was necessary to turn the tide back in favour of Roh.

The south Korean authoritarian regime is now preparing for another term with its legitimacy strengthened, having paid lip service to democratic principles.

The impact of the KAL incident has not only been felt in south Korea. Its political repercussions have reverberated around the world and have turned a thaw in relations with north Korea into a freeze. As a result, tensions on the Korean Peninsula are now dangerously high. The United States is no longer calling its annual military maneuvers defensive, but has declared that this year they are specifically for the purpose of dissuading north Korea from attempting any kind of terrorist action to disrupt the Games.

If indeed, north Korea was responsible for the KAL bombing, then retaliatory measures would be justified. However, doubts about the authenticity of some of the evidence linking north Korea to the bombing have begun to surface.

Over the last few months, the world's leading media sources have reported the investigation results disseminated by south Korea's notorious Agency for National Security Planning, but have refrained from reporting details of the various contradictions and discrepancies.

Predictably, it has been the pro-north Korean General Association of Korean Residents in Japan that has been responsible for publicizing the flaws in the ANSP's version of events. However, this does not detract from the validity of the argument that the ANSP has been involved in the manufacture of evidence linking north Korea to the bombing.

A careful examination of the evidence is required along with a detached analysis of the underlying motivation that led to the destruction of the plane.

Contradictions and Discrepancies

The evidence linking north Korea to the bombing is based on the written and verbal statements of Kim Hyon Hui, a self-confessed "north Korean agent." However, a number of issues arise from her statements which must be addressed because of the international importance of this case.

Linguists conversant in various forms of Korean have drawn attention to the fact that there were about 50 words or expressions used in Kim Hyon Hui's written statement which are not used in north Korea.

In addition, the north's official news agency released a statement on Jan. 15, claiming that Kim Hyon Hui had used 3 words that are not used in north Korea while answering questions at a press conference. These words were "Tibi" (T.V.), "Sokjoe" (atonement) and "Yakjobyong" (a wine or whisky bottle).

On Jan. 15, a south Korean newspaper carried the text of an oath written by Kim Hyon Hui and allegedly made while she was in Pyongyang.

In the text, there was a reference to the "Three Revolutionary Codes" using the south Korean character for the word "codes," which is different from that used in the north.

By the time the morning editions appeared on the streets on Jan. 16, the north Korean character had been substituted for the south Korean one.

Even south Korea's Yonhap News Agency released the text after having substituted the north Korean character for the south Korean one.

The ANSP stated that they were first led to believe that Kim Hyon Hui was a north Korean agent because she spoke in a Pyongyang accent.

However, this claim was disputed on Jan. 19, when the south Korean daily, Chosun Ilbo, reported that Kim Hyon Hui had spoken from beginning to end in the standard Seoul accent while appearing on television.

The misgivings created by Kim Hyon Hui's written and spoken language certainly cast a shadow of doubt on the authenticity of her confession. This issue alone warrants rigorous scrutiny of Kim Hyon Hui and her claims. However, the language issue is by no means the only area of contention arising from the KAL incident and its aftermath.

A further discrepancy in the ANSP's investigation results stems from the 3 photographs Seoul released which were supposedly taken in Pyongyang and show Kim Hyon Hui about to present a bouquet to a south Korean delegate.

Seoul claimed these photographs were taken in Pyongyang as a south Korean delegation arrived for a meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the photographs were taken three months earlier in Panmunjom at the Red Cross talks held in August 1972. Two of them had been carried in south Korean newspapers at the time and the third was a still from a KBS film. In the background of the third photograph Panmungak Pavilion in the northern part of Panmunjom is clearly visible.

More than anything else, this falsification of evidence indicates that the KAL bombing was the work of south Korea's ANSP. After all, Kim Hyon Hui would have been used to corroborate these bogus claims.

An ANSP investigator told reporters on Jan. 15, that Kim Hyon Hui presented a bouquet of flowers to Chang Key Young, a south Korean delegate, as he got out of a car in Pyongyang on Nov. 2, 1972.

A female ANSP investigator contradicted this version of events while she was being interviewed by Japanese magazine reporters. She said that Kim Hyon Hui had presented the bouquet to the south Korean delegate as he disembarked from a plane.

In actuality, the south Korean delegation arrived in Pyongyang by helicopter.

According to news reports at the time, the children who presented the bouquet at the Red Cross talks in Panmunjom were from Manwol and Sonjuk junior high schools in Kaesong. There were no children from Pyongyang where the ANSP alleged Kim Hyon Hui attended school.

It is ironic that when Park Jung Ho, a spokesman for the south Korean embassy in Tokyo was questioned about these contradictions by The Washington Post, he replied, tongue in cheek, "The South Korean announcement might have some minor mistakes, but just in minor parts only." **(The Washington Post, Feb. 5, 1988)**

In a further attempt to give credence to their claims that Kim Hyon Hui is a north Korean, the ANSP claimed that she had been awarded a medal to commemorate the 40th anniversary of liberation from Japanese rule. However, north Korean sources have countered that no medal has ever been awarded for this purpose.

In addition, the ANSP said that a Japanese woman, who had trained Kim Hyon Hui in north Korea, had been kidnapped from Japan.

The ANSP said that the "Japanese woman" taught Miss Kim the Japanese language and manners from July 1981 to April 1983 at a location in Pyongyang.

It also said that the woman used cosmetics, including Japanese-made ones, that she bought from a shopping center exclusively for foreigners and paid for with a special form of currency called "Taehwankwon" which can be converted into hard currency.

This would have been impossible because "Taehwankwon" was not introduced in north Korea until October 1983. In addition, north Koreans call it "Pakkunton"

A nationwide search has been going on for some time now in Japan. But no evidence concerning the abduction or disappearance of a woman fitting the description supplied by Kim Hyon Hui has been found. **(To be continued)**

This is one of the three photos released by Seoul which was allegedly taken in Pyongyang when Miss Kim presented a bouquet to a south Korean delegate. In fact, the photo was taken in Panmunjom at the Red Cross talks held in August 1972, three months earlier. The girls in the photo have nothing to do with "Kim Hyon Hui".

Anti-DPRK Campaign Hit at UN Security Council

(Continued from page 1)

the DPRK without any scientific grounds. Their aim was to bar the influence of the DPRK's new proposal for peace negotiation, perturbed by it, and divert elsewhere the attention of people.

We strongly demand the south Korean puppets to admit frankly that the KAL incident was their self-made drama and apologize without delay their reckless act for impairing the international authority of the DPRK.

We will watch with heightened vigilance the rash acts of the south Korean ruling quarters and answer their provocation with a decisive retaliation.

S. Korea Machine-guns

(Continued from page 1)

joint military exercise.

"This fully shows how desperately and deliberately they are working to aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and provoke another war," the KCNA said.

Meanwhile, a senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on Feb. 19 sent a protest message to a senior member of the U.S. side in connection with the Feb. 18 U.S. announcement that the north side fired a machine gun at a U.S. post on Feb. 17 and with the Feb. 19 shooting incident.

In the message, the senior member of the Korean side denied the U.S. side's accusation, saying it is "entirely baseless."

"No post of our side fired at your side," the message said.

It denounced the U.S. side for fabricating a shooting incident and "intentionally heightening tension in the area along the Military Demarcation Line."

"We cannot but regard as serious the fact that your side made such a fake-up timed to coincide with the aggressive Team Spirit 88 joint military rehearsal," it said.

Notice to Readers

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